FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1867.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Richard Kidder Meade of Virginia, envoy extra ordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the empire of Brazil, in place of William Trousdale, of Tennessee, the present incumbent.

Benjamin F. Angel, of New York, minister resi dent to Sweden, in place of Francis Shroeder, of Rhode Island, recalled at his own request.

Mirabeau B. Lamar, of Texas, minister resident t the Argentine Confederation, in place of James A. Peden, of Florida, the present incumbent.

Wyman B. S. Moor, of Maine, consul-general for the British North American provinces, from the 1st of September next, in place of Israel D. Andrews, of Maine, resigned.

William Previtt, of Ohio, consul at Valparaiso, t fill an existing vacancy.

Henry Owner, of California, consul at Tahiti, (So ciety Islands,) in place of William H. Kelley, of Massa chusetts, the present incumbent.

John F. Porteous, of South Carolina, consul at

Oporto, (Portugal,) in place of Nicholas Pike, of New York, the present incumbent. Charles Glantz, of Pennsylvania, consul at Stettin

(Prussia.) in place of Frederic Schillird, who is not a citizen of the United States.

Samuel E. Fabens, consul at Cavenne, to fill an ex-Francis M. Weems, of Florida, consul at San

Martha, (New Granada,) to fill a vacancy. James C. Dirickson, of Maryland, commercial agent at Apia. Navigator's Islands, to fill an existing va-

Moses Jesurun, of New York, consul at Curacao (W. I.,) to fill a vacancy.

Charles E. Flandreau, associate Justice of the United States court for the Territory of Minnesota, in place of Mr. Pettit, declined.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

The readers of the Weekly Union will find this week's number one of unusual interest. It contains several columns of the opinions of the democratic press on the existing state of affairs in Kansas; the latest intelligence from Costa Rica and Nicaragua the obsequies of Gov. Marcy; the foreign news by the steamer America; a carefully-prepared accoun of the state of the crops in all parts of the United States: domestic summary; the proceedings of the national democratic convention of Kansas; review of Rev. Mr. Alger's political sermon on the 4th of July; the spirit of our democratic exchanges; editorials on the political topics and events of the week and the latest news by telegraph and the mails up to the time of going to press.

The Weekly Union is a large and handsome sheet printed on fine white paper, with new type, and is furnished to subscribers at the low rate of one dollar per annum; payments in every instance to be made

The Daily Union is furnished to subscribers for ter dollars per annum; and the Tri-Weekly Union (containing all the reading matter of the daily issues, and published semi-weekly during the recess of Congress) at five dollars per annum. No subscriptions will be received for any of the issues unless accompanied by the cash. From this rule we are determined not to deviate.

The St. Louis Leader of last Friday says Senator Bigler was in that city, having been on a visit to Kansas, and is now on his way to his home in Pennof the prospects of the speedy settlement of the Kansas difficulties, and was delighted with the Kansas country. He was enamored of our own border counties, and made extensive purchases of land in some of them, instead of investing in Kansas, which was the object of his visit to the frontier. Governor Bigler is a sterling democrat, and has frequently been elected to responsible offices by the democracy of Pennsylvania. He is now in the prime of life, and a wide field of usefulness opens before him in the Senate, to which he has but recently been elected; and that he will make a good use of it we have every reason to hope, from the favorable impression he made last winter when he first took his seat."

LOUISIANA CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. The democratic nominations in Louisiana for Congress are complete, as follows :

Districts.
1. Charles J. Villere.

Charles J. Villere.
 Miles Taylor.
 Thomas G. Davidson.
 John M. Sandige.

THE CANVASS IN NORTH CAROLINA. The Warrenton (Morth Carolina) News is of opin ion that "it is within the bounds of probability that

Congress" from that State. The News adds : Congress" from that State. The News adds:

"A fierce but cheering struggle is taking place in the
first and sixth districts, where the signs are favorable for
a democratic victory. The fifth district, so long the
stronghold of the friends and allies of northern isms, is
tottering beneath the gallant assaults of the democratic
party, under the leadership of Mr. Williams, an able and
talented gentleman. The remaining districts, including
our own, will most likely be spared a contest. Though
we may not be called upon to share in the fatigues and
glories of a political campaign, we have other and less
onerous duties to perform."

The Augusta Constitutionalist thus speaks of Mr. Lumar, the democratic candidate for Congress in the first district of Mississippi : "He is a Georgian by birth, the son of Judge Lamar, of the Ocmulgee circuit, and resided, at different times, at Covington and Macon, in this State. He is a young man of great talent, and we predict for him a brilliant career in Congress.'

that they have had no serious dispute or contro-the laws of the country. All others in the Territory are satisfied. The Leavenworth Journal of the 2d time.

KANSAS AFFAIRS-CONTINUED.

We have shown the position of the democratic party and the relations of the President to affairs in Kansas, so far as self-government and the formation and adoption of a State constitution are concerned. We have proved that the action of the administration was identical with the views of those who brought it into power, and clearly and unquestionably right and just. We did this because the motives and princi-ples of the administration were assailed by those who understood neither, and not because events in Kansas demanded an unusual scrutiny, and especially not by those who neither reside there nor have any peculiar or local interest in the form or substance of her institutions. Instead of having done a wrongful act the administration simply provided for protecting the people of Kansas in doing a rightful and highly proper one. Neither the Executive nor his representatives directed the people what to do, but, presuming they would act like wise and prudent men, and as others had done in many States, the President anticipated a rational necessity, and thoughtfully provided for it. It has formed no portion of the democratic policy to dictate to the people of Kansas how they shall manage their own affairs. Their organic act committed these things to their own control. If they act wisely happy consequences will follow. If they act unwisely the contrary result must be expected. Wisdom and folly can never produce the same consequences.

Our suggestions heretofore have been confined to advising the people to act, but not how they should act. The assault upon the President for anticipating that the constitution, when formed, would be submitted to the people, and providing, in that contingency, for their protection, seemed to render it proper to show that such a provision was in accordance with democratic principles and usage, and that he was justified in anticipating and providing for it. But we disclaim any intention of influencing the action of the voters of Kansas in their local matters though we shall exert ourself to secure the ascend ency of the democratic party there and everywhere. They know far better than we what their interests and their honor, as frank, honorable, and generous men, require them to do. We know far less than they the circumstances which surround them, leading to the formation of opinions and impelling to action. Doubtless every democrat has formed opinions upon many of the questions which have arisen, but with differing means of arriving at correct conclusions, and some may have expressed them with commendable motives: but no true and wise democrat will assume that people out of Kansas have a right to dictate to her what institutions she shall frame or how she shall proceed in adopting them. New Jersey would never submit to dictation from New York or Pennsylvania in forming or adopting her institutions. The whole South felt outraged at the attempt to control the institutions of Missouri at the time of her admission. Arkansas and Michigan would resent an impertinent interference of New England and New York in relation to their institutions, as they did in 1836, when their constitutions were violently assailed by the abolitionists and native Americansthe former on account of its provisions concerning slavery, and the latter for conferring the right of suffrage upon resident aliens. The same principle is universally asserted in every State. Each feels and declares its independence and justly rebukes impertinent interference. The South strongly insists that the abolitionists of the North shall not interfere with the institution of slavery within her limits, while the North asserts its rights to legislate for itself upon that as well as other subjects. The same principle is equally applicable to Kansas, and is recognised in her organic act, in word and spirit, and has been everywhere endorsed by the democratic party. Meddlesome interference in her affairs has been loudly condemned by all not led estray by po-

The course of South Carolina towards Mr. Hoar, whom Massachusetts sent thither officiously to intermeddle with matters connected with slayery, cannot have been overlooked by any intelligent observer of events. The whole democratic party—indeed, nearly every citizen not drawn into the support of one of sylvania. "He speaks in the most flattering terms ly every citizen not drawn into the support of one of the twenty Fremonts last year-strongly condemned and denounced the interference of northern aid societies and heartless and fanatical politicians in the affairs of Kansas. The blood which was shed, the arsons, robberies, and crimes committed there, were charged, and with great propriety, to the wrongful intermeddling of those residing out of Kassas in matters which the act of Congress had committed solely to her people. It is a matter of history that the necessities of failing politicians occasioned most of the evils which befell Kansas, and have induced the prolonged effort to fasten upon her people the illegitimate bantling of Lane, Robinson, Reeder & Co., called the Topeka constitution. With so much evidence before us we cannot believe that the democratic party out of Kansas, or any portion of it, will seriously attempt to control her action in framing and adopting her constitution. Although no other State has conformed its action to that of Wisconsin in allowing Indians to vote, still no voice has been raised outside her limits against it, because it was an affair wholly her own. No State has yet complained against a sister State for submitting, or refusing to submit, her constitution to her people after it was framed. State action upon these subjects has at no time formed the basis of action in other States, or by the fedthe democratic party will send a united delegation to eral government, because the matter was local, and the good or ill resulting from it would be confined to those who had acted, wisely or otherwise.

From whom should complaints be expected, if the dministration has been wrong in its action in Kansas affairs? Clearly from Kansas herself, at least in the first instance. If she has been wronged by it, her dissatisfaction would be heard above the din of strife prevailing within her horders. If she should that a convention, or general gathering, be held at Old show herself appressed by the guardianship of the Point on the 29th and 30th of the present month, for the strife prevailing within her borders. If she should to account. But there is not a lisp of complaint heard in Kansas, except from those who are acting in hostility to the constituted authorities there, pursuant to the bidding of the northern slavery agitators to aid in the revival of their waning and sinking The Cincinnati Enquirer, which gave currency to the rumor that the Hon. Mr. Cox had been killed by the Hon. Mr. Mason in Kentucky, now announces that the story is without foundation, and

in Kansas, and their purposes and objects:

"It is well known to every citizen of Kansas, and, indeed, to every intelligent reader throughout the length and breadth of our country, that there are but two political parties in the Territory. But we opine it is not so well understood what the issues are between them. The one—the national democratic party—is the same pure political association which sustained Jefferson and Jackson, and Polk and Pierce, and which now sustains the present administration in enforcing the laws of the land in accordance with the spirit and the letter of our national statute-book—a party which received its birthright from the great author of the 'Declaration of Independence,' and which is now the only constitutional party of the country. This, then, is one of the political associations in this Territory. The other is the self-styled, but in reality the black-republican-abolition party, composed of the odds and ends of all northern fanatics and factionists, both political and religious, bond or free, black or white, bound together by the unpatriotic and treacherous web of fanaticism—abolitionism and niggerism, led by the nose by both men and women, of any clime or color, professing to God when disobeying the laws of their country, and claiming to be patriots, philanthropists, while yelling their 'higher-law' doctrine from one extremity to the other of their sectional line." in Kansas, and their purposes and objects :

The proceedings of the late democratic convention n Kansas prove conclusively that the course of the administration upon Kansas, as well as other affairs, meets the cordial approbation of the entire democ

We copy the telegraphic intelligence recently received by the northern as well as western and south-

ern press on this subject : ern press on this subject:

Sr. Louis, July 6.—Kansas dates to the 3d instant have been received. The democratic convention to nominate a candidate to Congress met at Lecompton on the 2d instant. Judge Elmore presided. Ex-Governor Ransom, of Michigan, was nominated by a two-thirds vote over Eli Moore, of New York. A resolution endorsing the policy of Governor Walker, and expressing a determination to support him, was adopted. A resolution to adopt a constitution to be framed by the constitutional convention, whether submitted to the people or not, was lost by a vote of forty to one.

Sr. Louis, July 7.—A letter to the Republican says that the democratic convention at Lecompton is com-

Sr. Louis, July 7.—A letter to the Republican says that the democratic convention at Lecompton is composed of a majority of pro-slavery men, but on the whole the democratic party support the views in Governor Walker's inaugural address, and approve the submission of the constitution to the people. Resolutions were passed excluding all sectional distinctions, adopting the Cincinnati platform, and assuming the name of the national democracy of Kansas, embracing democrats from the North and South.

With this evidence that Kansas is satisfied with the course of the administration, we think all should be content, both in and out of the Territory, and especially those who claim to be democrats, wherever they may reside. Those who are not we fear have not understood the matter as it exists or given it due reflection, or else they have resolved not to be satisfied unless their own opinions and wishes prevail, whether they conform to the principles of the Kansas act or those avowed at Cincinnati, or proclaimed by the President and approved by the people in his election, or not.

VERY SIGNIFICANT.

Under the above caption we find the following the Federal (Georgia) Union :

"The democratic and pro-slavery party of Kansas have had a convention to nominate a representative to Congress, of which convention Judge Elmore, of Alabama, was president. This convention passed resolutions in favor of Governor Walker. Who are the best judges of his conduct—our friends on the spot, who know the condition of things there, or men in Georgia, thousands of miles off? We should think our friends in Kansas were the best judges of their own affairs."

The citizens of Knoxville, Tennessee, have invited Hon. Edward Everett to attend the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held in that city on the 10th of August, and repeat his celebrated address on the Life and Character of Washington.

Lord Napier, the British minister, passed through New York on Tuesday, on his way to Boston, to attend the commencement exercises at Cambridge Col-

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The Washington Union has beer publishing a series of editorials in relation to Kansa; sup-posed to express the sentiments of the Executive. These articles leave no room to expect the removal of Governor Walker. On the contrary, they generally sustain his course in Kansas. The "Union" is in favor of submitting the constitution to a vote of the people, but is opposed to allowing persons to vote who may not have ac sible for the brightened prospects of abolitionism in that Georgia have passed resolutions censuring the course of Gov. Walker, and it is not to be denied that it has been

very objectionable in several features.

A letter from General Atchison, of Kansas, (late United States senator of Missouri,) in a South Carolina paper, speaks despondingly of the cause of the South in Ka All this is to be regretted, and the more so because it i believed to be the result of a want of activity and firmness on the part of the South. The instructions of the Presi dent to Governor Walker have been published, and are unexceptionable. - Winchester Virginian.

We find the following in the Troy Whig of Monday

Gov. Marcy's Death.—Singular Prisserment.—It is generally known that the daughter of Governor Marcy passed the Fourth of July in the family of an acquaintance in this city. She formed one of a circle of friends, including ladies and gentlemen, at the house during the day. While all the others were in cheerful spirits, it was a charged in the forecome that Miss M. amorand to be deobserved in the forenoon that Miss M. appeared to be de-pressed in mind. So obvious was this to her companions that it was made the subject of remark, when she said her mind was unaccountably impressed with the fear that a signal calamity had overtaken some member of her family. Early in the afternoon the news of the death of Governor Marcy reached this city, and it was known to gentlemen composing the party in which Miss M. was Governor Marcy reached this city, and it was known to gentlemen composing the party in which Miss M. was some time before it was communicated to her. While the gentlemen were in a room by themselves discussing the manner of conveying to the daughter the sad intel-ligence, and before she could by any means have received the least intimation of the event, she suddenly threw her handkerchief over her face, and, evidently in deep order retired alone up stairs.

STRAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE CHE APRAKE.—The Hon. A. Dudley Mann is working manfully for the establishment of a line of steamers between the Chesapeake bay and some favorable point in Europe. A number of gentlemen recently held a meeting at Old Point on the subject, at which much interest was manifested in the proposed line. The meeting recommende national government, sympathy in her behalf would naturally be awakened, and the administration called one hundred thousand dollars can be raised, which sum is deemed sufficient to place a pioneer steamer on the line. A committee of twenty-six highly-respectable gentlemen

inst. thus clearly states what political parties exist AFRICAN LABORERS TO BE IMPORTED INTO THE | be driven out of the field by labor of a more lawful de-WEST INDIES .- A NEW PHASE OF ENGLISH ABOLITION PHILANTHROPY.

The following remarkable article appears in the London Times of June 29th. The lamentable condition of the British West India islands, and the high and advancing prices for tropical products, are opening the eyes of the English people to the absurd fanaticisms of Exeter Hall. The Times, taking its cue from a changing public sentiment, is now of the opinion that " there is no humanity in leaving Africa to itself." and that when slaves are well treated their condition is not only superior to that of their countrymen at hofhe, but to that of the poorer classes nany parts of Europe. In short, the Times is in favor of the direct importation of laborers from Africa into the West Indies

To those who have been in the habit—not unnaturally conceived—of regarding the slave-trade question as one fraught with interminable embarrassment, we beg to offer a succinct statement of facts. Attention must first be given to the distinction between the traffic in slaves and slavery itself. Against the latter, as an institution, enough can certainly be said, but with this at present we are not concerned. The practice under the ban of universal law is the slave trade—that nefarious and inhuman commerce, by which God's creatures, being first captured on their native soil, are carried through successive scenes of the most frightful misery till they are landed upon an opposite coast, to be there sold into life-long servitude with all its abominations. For this, at least, no plea of custom or necessity can be sustained. We cannot be told at this point that the practice has a patriarchal sanction, that it has certain advantages, or that it cannot be terminated without certain difficulties. Whatever may be argued on behalf of domestic slavery or serfidom, nothing, at all events, can be said for that horrible trade which involves at once the worst kind of war and the worst kind of theft, and which in all its accessories is so thoroughly atrocious that villanies of the most heinous kind are its natural and ordinary incidents. This, and not the domestic institution of slavery, is what we are now considering—this is what for so long a time, and with such acceptage perseverance, we have been striving to put drawn.

Now, what is it that stands in our way? Under what conditions is this trade still maintained, and how has it come to pass that it cannot be absolutely abolished? The

conditions is this trade still maintained, and how has it come to pass that it cannot be absolutely abolished? The concurrence of European governments against the prac-tice is universal and entire, and this unanimity has exconcurrence of European governments against the practice is universal and entire, and this unanimity has existed for years. The powers of Christendom, of every degree, have consented to denounce and extinguish this most detestable of trades, and, this common assent having been stipulated, two of the greatest nations of the world have combined to keep the police of the ocean, so that no contrabandist should attempt what all honest merchants have undertaken to forego. In other words, whereas the governments of Europe have covenanted for themselves and their colonies that slaves shall not be imported into their dominions, the export of these unhappy beings from the soil of their birth is stopped as far as possible by a maritime patrol. What further conditions, we ask, could possibly be required for the extinction of any traffic marked out for destruction? As far as undertakings go, every market is closed and every communication interrupted; yet the slave-trade is not at an end. Its proportions have been diminished, but it exists still, and its victims are still to be numbered by thousands. Ostensibly all gov-

yet the slave-trade is not at an end. Its proportions have been diminished, but it exists still, and its victims are still to be numbered by thousands. Ostensibly all governments are of one mind, and yet the traffic is not abolished. Where, then, is the obstacle, and what can be done which to all appearance is not done already? As it happens, we can put our finger, without any difficulty, on the leak from which the vossel is now suffering.

There are no slaves imported into British colonies. Our own work has been done thoroughly, and is beyond impeachment. There, are no slaves imported into the United States. There are none imported into the French or Danish settlements, and none now, as Brazilians earnestly assure us, into Brazil. The only receptacle for these cargoes of misery is Cuba; the single delinquent State is Spain. But Cuba is nominally closed against slaves as much as St. Vincents or Trinidad, and Spain does not deny that she, as well as Great Britain or France, is committed by treaty to the abolition of the traffic. How the execution of these conditions is evaded has appeared very plainly in the letters of our Madrid correspondent. The governor of Cuba is an officer the tenure of whose place is usually brief, and always uncertain, while his emoluments admit of enormous increase from connivance at the forbidden importations. The Cubans are ready to buy slaves; others are found to fetch them from Africa for sale; and, as there is no class of Spaniards whose sympathies are very active in the matter, the planters can law in their human stock, and fetch them from Africa for sale; and, as there is no class of Spaniards whose sympathies are very active in the matter, the planters can lay in their human stock, and the cabinet of Madrid finds it more convenient to employ pretexts and excuses than to exert its authority against its own officers and subjects. Spain, in short, has not entered honestly into the abolition of the slave trade. It could not for very shame refuse its concurrence, but it will not be at the pains of executing its engagements against the will of an important colony, and it would rather carry on a war of despatches with the British Foreign Office than involve itself in trouble at home.

We do not say that this policy contains much to excite

eign Office than involve itself in trouble at home.

We do not say that this policy contains much to excite surprise, but to the interests of others it is prejudicial in the extreme. The Cuban market keeps the whole slave trade alive, perpetuates all the introductory horrors of the traffic in Africa itself, and maintains at their full weight the heavy burdens arising from the preventive squadrons. At the same time our own colonies are suffering the most griceous injustice, for Cuba is allowed to thrive on their ruin but is one persecrance in seil, and to supply the demands of most grievous injustice, for Cuba is alloced to thrive on their rui by its over persecrance in evil, and to supply the demands o Europe through the instrumentality of the very machine ry forbidden in the adjacent islands. If it were not fo Cuba the slave trade, so far as we can see at present fined to this species of repression alone is likely of to be defective, and that something in the way of tution for the labor intercepted would probably be pensable to the complete and permanent success of our efforts. Still, as far as the first and immediate object is efforts. Still, as far as the arise and minimum concerned—the interruption in the traffic in huma flesh—we should be apparently accomplishing our ends it the importation of slaves into Cuba could be stopped.

the importation of slaves into Cuba could be stopped.

Here, then, are the facts of the case in a very narrow compass. All countries—Spain included—are committed to the abolition of the traffic, but it continues still at a point of Spanish territory where Spanish authorities are not disposed to repress it. If we can repress it at this point we shall be only doing what Spain herself is bound to do, and what, when pressed, she declares her desire to see done. It has been suggested, as our readers are aware, that we should try the effect of a preventive force on the coast of Cuba, as well as on the coast of Africa, and the gumboats, of which we now possess a serviceable flotilla, have been considered a kind of craft especially adapted to the purposes in view. The moral effect, too, of such a poiley would be material, and would prove to the Spanish government that we were resolved to insist upon our rights and carry out our engagements. Such a resolution, indeed, we owe not only to lumanity, in the cause of which we first undertook the struggle, but to our own colonies. The laws of trade—invincible in their operation—prevent us from discriminating between importations of sugar. We must buy this commodity in the best markets, and consume it without reference to the circumstances of its production; but we can, at any rate, endeavor to provide that other settlements, equally bound with our own to abstain from the slave trade, shall not take advantage of their own bad faith and rise upon the ruin of more honest communities.

We do not, however, deny that this policy, after all, exceld he a realize of violence alone and as such would be contained. Here, then, are the facts of the case in a very narrow

not take advantage of their own bad faith and rise upon the ruin of more honest communities.

We do not, however, deny that this policy, after all, would be a policy of violence alone, and as such would be liable to failure at the first period of suspension or indifference. Moreover, it is not for the interests of civilization that productive estates should go out of cultivation, or that an article of almost first necessity should fail in the European markets. We should rejoice, therefore, to see the recent suggestion of certain active philanthropists carried into effect, and a legitimate supply of labor established by proper communications between Africa and the West Indies. Be it remembered that there is no humanity in leaving Africa to itself. Many of its tribes, and especially those near the coast, have been brutalized by the prevalence of the very traffic we have been considering, and even those of the interior, though less debased, are still savages and heathers. The work of instruction and conversion cannot be more effectually prosecuted than through a system which would maintain a constant communication letween Africa and other parts of the world. Africa is rich in races of men who can endure tropical labor, and it is allowed on all hands that when slaves were well treated their condition was superior, not only to that of their countrymen at home, but a that of the poore classes in many parts of Europe. Why should not some such result be now established as a general condition of things? Why should not the engagement of black labor, stripped of the evils of slavery by the scriffed existence of freedom, at once restore our colonies to prosperity and introduce Africa to better days? If any person should still be apprehensive about the position of negroes in the hands of planters, under what name soever, we commend to his notice as a final argument that this promises to be the only effectual method of abolishing slavery. Slave labor, and therefore the slave trade, may

scription, though it has not yet been extirpated by any means we could adopt. Even if the importation of blacks, therefore, into the West Indies be an evil, it is far the smaller of the two. Better, surely, have a system of engagements under the immediate cognizance of a protectgagements under the immediate cognizance of a protect-ing authority than a system which, in spite of all that can be done, leaves the slave trade in active vitality, with all the catalogue of atrocities which follow in its

SENATOR BRODERICK'S LETTER.

We take great pleasure in complying with the vishes of an esteemed correspondent by laying before the readers of the Union the subjoined letter from Senator Broderick; in reply to certain interrogatories propounded by General Redington, chairman of the democratic central committee of California, and Hon. J. P. Dyer, mayor of Sacramento city:

San Francisco, June 6, 1857.

Hon. J. P. Dyer, mayor of Sacramento city:

Sax Francisco, June 6, 1857.

Gentlemen: Hitherto I have refrained from entering into a newspaper defence egainst the calumnies and misrepresentations of my adversaries. I have always been willing to stand or fall according to my acts, and by them alone I still desire to be judged. Having heretofore avoided public controversies through the press with my traducers, I do not propose to engage in them now; but, as the subject of your inquiries is of a nature not merely personal to myself, I consider an answer due to my friends and to the confidence they have reposed in me. In addition to your request, I have been importuned by others, personally and by letters, to correct the charge that I seek to establish an anti-administration party in this State. They regard it as an act of justice to themselves that I should make my denial public. Having been triumphantly elected to the Senate for six years, it cannot now be said that I am actuated by an interested or a self-ish motive in allowing myself to be drawn into the columns of a newspaper. I reply, then, emphatically, that I did not return to this State to make war upon the administration of President Buchanan, neither do I intend to oppose it in Washington or elsewhere, nor have I ever declared any such intention. The assertions mentioned by you as being circulated in this regard are maliciously false, and their authors, whether high or low, know them to be false when they utter them.

Many of the men now engaged in propagating these slanders are the same who, at the last election, conspiring with know-nothings, republicans, and a lawless organization then existing in San Francisco, defeated twenty demitted to the state to the st

Many of the men now engaged in propagating these slanders are the same who, at the last election, conspiring with know-nothings, republicans, and a lawless organization then existing in San Francisco, defeated twenty democratic candidates for the legislature in counties where my openly-avowed friends had been regularly nominated, and elected republicans and know-nothings in their stead. I caumerate them: San Francisco, 11 members; Santa Clara, 2; Sacramento, 3; Yuba, 3; Sierra, 1—total, 20. This gave the republicans their entire strength in the legislature. The democratic majorities for President in the counties mentioned, at the same election, prove that my friends were defeated by treachery.

* Your letter refers to a rumor, which you say is still in circulation, relative to the late election of United States senators, and which, you add, is generally discredited by my friends. So far as my own election is concerned, I declare it to have been effected by the free choice of my friends in the legislature, without bargain, contract, alliance, combination, or understanding with any one. I was chosen over a combined opposition, of which Mr. Gwin was the head and front. After my election he sought my aid to secure his own. He stated that he was about to become the victim of the treachery of those who had been placed in power through his aid and exertions, and that without my assistance he would be sacrificed. Regarding him as the acknowledged leader of the other wing of the party, I believed his election would head dissensions and effect a reunion. He had been my foe; but for the sake of the party I was willing to forego my personal resentments. With this object in view I gave him my support, and he was elected. But between Mr. Gwin and myself there was no condition whatsoever in regard to the distribution of patronage. I learned subsequently, hences that he was actificed with effects a remission when the shade served with the best to the constitute of the constitute of the constitute of the constitute of the const my support, and he was elected. But between Mr. Gwin and myself there was no condition whatsoever in regard to the distribution of patronage. I learned subsequently, however, that he had agreed with others to take no part in the recommendation of a single federal officer, and the card he published to the people of the State after his election led me to suppose that his resolve was unalterable in this regard. I refer to the closing remarks of Mr. Gwin's address, which are as follows:

"From patronage, then, and the curse it entails, I shall gladly in future turn, and my sole labor and ambi-"From patronage, then, and the curse it entails, I shall gladly in future turn, and my sole labor and ambition from henceforth shall be to deserve well of the State, and to justify the choice of the legislature in honoring me a second time as a representative of its interests. I have hinted above at aid other than that received from those whom I had regarded as friends—I refer to the timely assistance accorded to me by Mr. Broderick and his friends. Although at one time a rival, and recognising in him ever a fierce but manly opponent, I do not hesitate to acknowledge in this public manner his forget-fulness of all grounds of dissension and hostility in what he conceived to be a step necessary to allay the strikes and discords which have distracted the party and the State. To him, and to the attachment of his friends to him, I conceive in a great degree my election is due; and I feel bound to him and them in common efforts to unite and heal, where the result heretofore has been to break down and destroy."

In view of these facts I am loth to believe that your In view of these facts I am loth to believe that your information is correct in respect to his claiming that he controlled the recent federal appointments in this State, or that, in the face of his published declarations, he or his friends would beast that he had violated his public pledges. Surely the combination at Washington of the late and present members of the lower house of Congress from this State, of the senator whose term had just expired, of the three presidential electors and a throng of active supporters, well practised in the trade of soliciting offices, all against me, would seem to be enough without the personal interference of my collegane. In the abthe personal interference of my colleague.

long permitted to pass in silence, and which I shall not review, I take this occasion to say that I was a member of the State senate during the first three sessions of the of the State senate during the first three sessions of the legislature, leaving it in 1852, as I supposed, with some reputation. In the latter year I was one of the two prominent candidates for the United States Senate; and, although the canvass was hotly contested, my opponents at that time never thought to impugn my conduct as a legislator or as a citizen. From my deleat for the Senate in 1852 up to the time of my election in January last I took an active part in the conventions of the party—shared its labors and contributed to its triumphs. In resulting the state of the party—shared its labors and contributed to its triumphs. In retook an active part in the conventions of the party-shared its labors and contributed to its triumphs. In return I was persistently assailed by the inventive malice of those who did not hesitate to subsidize a portion of the press for the purpose by illicit abstractions from the public treasury. Some of those presses still survive and still continue their abuse; but their daily falsehoods have never drawn me into a public denial, nor shall I at this late period dignify them by a special notice.

I have been charged with controlling conventions and procuring nominations by trickery. But I challenge my enemies to produce a man within the length and breadth of the State whom I ever deceived or to whom I ever falsified my word. I bring that challenge down to the present hour, and make it embrace my whole political course.

ourse.

It has been alleged that I seek to create a disaffection in the party because my friends have failed to secure offices through my means. My friends are not the spoils-men of the State. Office-holders and office-hunters have men of the State. Office-holders and office-hunters have never been among my supporters. During the last administration not a friend of mine held office under the government; yet they always remained true to the party and reliable in every emergency. Of these were the men who, in the State convention of March, 1856, though fiercely opposed by federal retainers, instructed their delegates to the Cincipnati Convention to cast the vote of this State for James Buchanan.

I am not here to distract the party, nor to control its nominations. Among those regarded as suitable candidates for high offices, I have heard the names of several reliable democrates, who are friends of mine. But I shall not seek to forestall the action of the convention, as others would do, but leave the selection of candidates to the discrimination of the party.

I have thus stated my position upon the subjects referred to in your letter at some length, as I design this to be a final refutation, so far as I am concerned, of the misrep-

final refutation, so as esentations of my enemies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BRODERICK.

DEPARTMENT NEWS

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Frankfort on the Main .- Workmen's Strike .- A correspon

ent writes as follows:

I mentioned in a recent letter, as an evidence of progress in Germany, that certain workmen had actually made a strike for higher wages. This movement was commenced by the cutters of hares' fur. The number engaged in that business, or dependent upon it, may amount to some 400 or 500. The wages hitherto current were 5 florins for every 100 skins. The workmen demand 6 florins, and the most of them have resumed work under an amicable arrangement at 5 fl florins per 100 skins. The rate for shaving 100 coney skins has been advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \) florins by cutting hares' fur; but he must pay an apprentice \(2\) florins, so that his actual earning is only about \(9\) florins. There are also workmen who do not make more than 5 florins per week; and for this class principally the augmentation was demanded. as demanded.

The great demand for workmen in every branch of in

The great demand for workmen in every branch of indastry—for the construction of railreads, manufacturing
establishments, &c.—and the augmented prices of provisions of every kind, must necessarily lead to a general
advance in the rate of labor. This advance, following as
a matter of course, is by no means a disadvantage to the
master, because experience has shown that the employor's interest depends over all on the skill, activity, and
application of their workmen. An American or English
workman, with a salary double that of a German, would
prove more profitable to his employer, because he possesses that strength and endurance which are only to be
obtained by good and abundant noutrishment. This fact
in regard to the advantages of good feeding now begins
to be understood by masters here: and, consequently, in
all the States in this part of Germany the rates for labor
have generally been increased.

to be understood by masters here; and, consequently, in all the States in this part of Germany the rates for labor have generally been increased.

After the example of the hares-for-cutters, the tailors of the city, to the number of two or three hundred, met yesterday at Grusheim on the territory of Nassau, and adopted strong resolutions in support of advanced wages. A good workman could heretofore carn about 12 florins per week. The precise extent of the advance demanded I have not heard mentioned. On their return to the city 'they were arrested by the police and brought before the authorities. The greater number lost their courage and decided to resume work at the old prices. Those who refused were ordered to leave the city. A dozen or so were committed to prison, and will be tried for exciting to an illegal coalition. The authorities watch attentively the movements of the workmen, in order to prevent any disorderly or tunultuous proceedings on their part, and every endeavor to enforce by a coalition an augmentation of their salaries. The laws of Frankfort are severe on such acts. Masters, as well as workmen, who endeavor by coalition to enforce a reduction or an augmentation of wages, are liable to punishment. In the case of the tailors, some of them are accused of having been in correspondence with the tailors at Mayense, Offenbach, Darmstadt, Stuttgardt, &c., in order to prevent them from coming to Frankfort to fill the places of those who would leave their employers and make a stand for higher rates.

The increased demand for workmen for industrial cn.

who would leave their employers and make a stand for higher rates.

The increased demand for workmen for industrial en-terprises has caused agriculture to be overlooked, and in several parts of Germany—as, for example, in the Pala-tinate Brisgan, &c.—this diversion of labor is beginning to be seriously felt. This circumstance, it is said, has even exercised some influence on the prices of land, which have been rather sinking for some little time back.

Surreging Liabilities in California Prior to the First of July List.—Appropriations are made every year for the survey of the public land. It appears, from a recent correspond cance between the surveyor general of California and the General Land Office, that the sum appropriated for prosecuting the surveys in California during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, has been exceeded by about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. In consequence of this deficiency, the accounts of the deputy surveyors, which have been properly certified to by the surveyor general, and which have been transmitted directly to the treasury of the United States for payment, have been suspended. Numerous applications having been made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office by partie interested, whether or not the appropriation of the 3d of March, 1857, of \$100,000 for the surveying service of California during the fiscal year ending 30th June 1858 could be made applicable towards paying these liabilitie thus created, if the surveys during the present year should be stopped, the case was referred to the Secre-tary of the Interior. The Secretary has decided that the surveys must be continued, that the appropriations fo the present fiscal year can only be used in payment fo surveying service rendered during the present year, and that the liabilities incurred for last year's service must lie over until Congress meets and provides means to liqui

THE PRINCIPLES AND PLATFORM OF THE KNOW NOTHINGS OF GEORGIA. The know-nothing convention that assembled in this

The know-nothing convention that assembled in this place last week proceeded to pass several resolutions which we suppose they intended for a platform of principles. A portion of these resolutions consist of truisms and political proverbs which no man in this country intends to dispute or to controvert. We find no fault with them, nor does any one else so far as we have heard, but we cannot see the necessity of affirming what no one de ni s. For instance, they assert that the Union must be preserved, the constitution and laws must be obeyed report of which you speak as a mistake.

Referring to the continued calumnies which I have the writ of habens corpus. Now we have never heard that there was any contraversy on any of these points; and no body but a convention of real know nothi think it necessary to affirm them. They might with the same propriety have resolved that in their opinion the sun should rise in the East and set in the West, and the water should run down hill. But here comes something not quite so plain. In their fourth resolution they declare themselves in favor of the "purity of the ball box, the peaceful administration of the laws, and the safety of our people." Here is a plain and palpable con tradiction between know-nothing principles and knownothing practices. If they were in favor of these things why do they keep and maintain bands of rip raps am-plug uglies in Louisville, New Orleans, and Baltimore endy at their bidding to drive legal voters from the bal lot-box, to murder peaceful citizens, and to set the law at defiance? Here is a fair specimen of know-nothing consistency and know-nothing honesty. They declare themselves opposed to the principles set forth in the Kan-sas-Nebraska bill, opposed to the construction of the Pacific railroad by the general government, and opposed to the present method of disposing of the public lands. They are in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among all the States; in favor of selling two-thirds or the whole of the State road to private par ties, and in favor of making Ben Hill governor. In multiplicity of their declarations this convention forgot to mention their former belief in one God, and their detestation of the wild hunt after office; but perhaps the may have changed their opinion on both of these points.

The convention evidently intended to make their plat form to suit their candidate. He has been characterize as an India-rubber candidate, and this platform is made to stretch or contract, to suit the times and circu

FAST TORK -The Tocomotive ".I A. Willink " M. FAST TIME.—The Recombine "J. A. Willink, M. Cole engineer, drawing the Cincionali express train from Suspension bridge, came down on Thursday night in ose hour and tecesty-six neumbes, including three stops. The distance is seventy-six miles, and this may be called first-rate time.—Buffelo Courier.

resentations of my enemies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BRODERICK.

Gen. Alfred Redinoron and Hon. J. P. Dyer.

Humphrey Marshall describes the American party as "a broad and quiet river, that takes its noiseless way through the plain, diffusing fertility and beauty on all sides, and losing itself only in the expanded ocean of the nations well?" An ex-know-nofhing friend of the Louisville Democrat says that, according to his experience, it is like a country road he once travelled, which, at the start, was broad and plain, straight and smooth, promising a pleasant journey and speedy arrival at the desired good, but soon began to twist around fences and wind through the woods, becoming less distinct at every step, until at last it ended in a rabbit track, and ran into the ground.

In the Martin Reminer and the fraction on Tuesday night, and the passengers in confusion, some preparing to secure a safe retreat from the sinking craft, and some in the water making their way to land, a yeung girl of about seventeen summers was standing on the guard into the water making their way to land, a yeung girl of about seventeen summers was standing on the guard into the story, stepped up to ber, and remarked, "Miss, if you will put yourself under my protection I will convey you safely to shore." "Thank you," replied the young heroing for the crowd to get out of the way, when I can take can of myself and reach the bank." Soon the crowd elearsh the ground.